

Old Age, Disability, Death

First law: 1956.

Current law: 1990, as amended.

Type of program: Dual social insurance and social assistance systems.

Exchange rate: U.S.\$1.00 equals 1.33 lari

Local authorities and employers may provide supplementary benefits out of their own budgets.

Coverage

All employed persons residing in Georgia. Special social pension for aged, disabled, and survivors based on need as determined by local government authorities.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of earnings.

Employer: 27% of payroll for state-owned and private enterprises.

Government: Subsidies as needed. Full cost of social pensions.

Above contributions also finance benefits for maternity, work-injury, and for family allowances.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 65 (men), or age 60 (women). Earnings test for pensioners in gainful employment.

Disability pension: Eliminated, see social pension below.

Survivor pension: Eliminated, see social pension below.

Social pension: Payable to individual or family without other means of support: including pensions (offset by old-age pension, see below), earned income by any family member, or assistance from relative(s) outside the immediate household. Eligibility determined by local departments of labor and social protection.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 14 lari per month, regardless of length of employment.

Social pension: 18 lari per month if single, 29 lari if family of 2 or more members. Benefit amount offset by 14 lari if one family member eligible for old-age pension.

Adjustment: Ad hoc adjustments.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: None. Certain reductions on hospital and medical charges available if disability certified by local medical and health departments.

Social pension: Payable to eligible disabled at 18 lari per month if single, or 29 lari per month if family of 2 or more members.

Adjustment: Ad hoc adjustments.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: None.

Social pension: Payable to eligible survivors at 18 lari a month if single, or 29 lari per month if family of 2 or more members.

Adjustment: Ad hoc adjustments.

Administrative Organization

Republic Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, general coordination and supervision.

Local departments of labor and social protection, administration of program.

Sickness and Maternity

First and current law: 1955, as amended.

Type of program: Dual social insurance (employee maternity benefits) and social assistance (medical care) systems.

Coverage

Cash benefits for maternity: Employees.

Medical benefits: Needy residents.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See pension contributions above.

Employer: Same.

Government: **Cash benefits**—see pension contributions above; **medical care**—cost for needy residents.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: Cash benefits for sickness eliminated.

Private employer may voluntarily offer benefits if illness certified by physician (employee pays charges for physician certification).

Cash maternity benefits: No minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: Eliminated.

Maternity benefit: 100% of wages. Benefits payable for 4 months before confinement. Leave without pay for up to 8 weeks after confinement, and up to 3 years' leave without pay to care for the newborn.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Medical services provided directly by government health providers to needy disabled and socially unprotected residents. Local departments of public health and of labor and social protection, determine eligibility.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Same as for head of household.

Administrative Organization

Cash benefits for maternity: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, general supervision. Provided directly by the enterprises, as well as by local departments of labor and social protection.

Medical care: Ministry of Public Health and health departments of local governments, general supervision and coordination; provision of medical services through government clinics, hospitals, maternity homes, and other facilities administered by the Health Ministry and local health departments.

Work Injury

First and current laws: 1955 (short-term benefits) and 1991 (pensions), as amended.

Type of program: Dual social insurance and social assistance systems.

Coverage

Cash benefits: Employed persons, no minimum qualifying period.

Medical care: Employed persons, no minimum qualifying period.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See pension contributions, above.

Employer: Same.

Government: Same as above; cost of medical care for the needy.

Qualifying Conditions

Work-injury benefits: No minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary disability benefit: Payable if fault of employer. Special local commission (consists of local health and medical officials, the employee, and the employer) determines culpability and degree of disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: Same as temporary disability benefits above, if employer at fault. Otherwise, same as under general disability above.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Same as general medical benefits, unless if employer at fault.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: Same as general survivor pensions above, unless if employer at fault.

Administrative Organization

Temporary disability benefits: Enterprises and employers pay benefits to own employees, if employer at fault.

Pensions: Same as under old-age, disability, and survivor pensions above. Enterprises and employer provide pensions to own employees, if employer at fault.

Medical care: Republic Ministry of Health, and health departments of local governments, general supervision and coordination; provision of medical services through clinics, hospitals, and other facilities administered by the Health Ministry and local health departments.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Employer: 1% of payroll.

Government: Subsidies as needed from Republic and local governments.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Registered at employment office; ability and willingness to work. Benefits may be reduced, suspended or terminated if worker is discharged for violating work discipline; leaving employment without good cause; violating conditions for job placement or vocational training; or filing fraudulent claims.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: Unemployment benefits are paid for 6 months: 14 lari per month for months 1-2; 12 lari per month for months 3-4; 11 lari per month for months 5-6.

Adjustments: Ad hoc adjustments.

Administrative Organization

Republic Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, general supervision.

Unified State Fund of Employment and its regional and local branches, financing and administration of the program.

Note: Information is not readily available for "Family Allowances."

Unemployment

First and current law: 1991 (effective July 1993), as amended.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Citizens aged 16-65 (men) or 16-60 (women).